OFFICE R. W. CORNER OF FULTOR AND NASSAU STS New York, Thursday, December 28, 1864

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THE SITUATION.

The exceedingly interesting despatches of the Histall adeats which we publish this morning give a stailed account of the important and wonderful cam paign of General Sharman in Georgia, from the time that be commenced his extraordinary march from Atlanta on the 15th of November, down to Sunday last, the 18th tust. His army moved across the State, about three hun drad miles, in twenty seven days, living on the way on the fat of the land, devastating forty-two counties, stripping the country of everything that could be of service to the rebel armies, destroying two hundred miles of railroad. raing millions of dollars' worth of cotton, capturing our thousand prisoners, ten thousand negroes, fifteen sand horses and thirty pieces of artillery, and immediately on arriving on the coast wrested the city of Savannah. In the performance of all this marvellous work General Shorman lost only fifteen hundred men Savannah was still in posses gion of its rebel garrison on last Sunday morning, no demand for its surrender having yet been made by General all communication between it and the outside world was cut off. The map of Georgia which we give this morning will serve to illustrate the despatches of our prespondents. The Charleston Courier mentions what omething of a papic in Savannah" on last Fri day. It says that "some croakers were ready and will depositories of provisions were opened, and all persons told to belp themselves." Three severe charges of Sherman's men on the rebel lines in front of the city, on last The two days' battle before Nashville between the

national forces under General Thomas and Hood's rebei army, on Thursday and Friday last, and the fighting on the subsequent day between the fleeing rebels and their vigorous pursuers, are faithfully and graphically described in the special despatches laid before the readers of the HERALD this morning. In these three days Hood's army was completely routed and disorganized and his prestige, if he ever had any was irrecoverably lost. Twelve thousand men and fifty pieces of artillery were taken from him, with a loss on the Union side of only about three thousand men. Of the two subsequent days-Sunday and Monday-of the pursuit of hi defeated and panic-stricken remnant of that army with which he so boastfully entered Tennesse we have already given some accounts. Up t Monday night it was reported that out of sixty-five on with which he laid siege to Nashville he had but ces left, and he was at Duck river, forty mil south of Nashville, endeavoring to place that stream be ween him and the national troopers slashing relen saly on his rear. We have yet received nothing of Tuesday and yesterday. From the point at which he r which to drag his dispirited troops before reaching e river, at Fiorence, Ala., for which place sed to be retreating. And even should he seed in reaching that point, be will probably find it ble to cross the river, as it is patrolled by Union

yesterday, on their way eastward. A spe ed in Quebec. It is said that the fullest understand ow exists between the Washington and Canadian off A Quebec despatch states that immediately afte his recent order relative to pursuing rebe aiders across the Northern border General Dix de spatched to Canada a confidential agent, who returned

There is little occurring just new to break the notony in the armies before the rebel capital. The rebest early on last Monday morning made an attack on the pickets of General Miles' division of the Second corps. Army of the Potomac, on the extreme left, but were driver back after they had captured ten or twelve men and killed one. It is rumored that on last Saturday the rebel Gene ral Lee was so severely wounded that he will be for some time incaracitated for service. This report was brought into the Union lines by rebel deserters. Considerable movements of rebel troops have recently been observed in front of the left wing of the Army of the P tomac but the object is not known.

It is reported that the rebel forces in Western Virginia are being concentrated some where on Newfriver, with the design of interfering with the operations of Generals Stoneman and Burbridge in Northeastern Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia. A robel brigade in the unper part of the Shenandonh valley is said to be busi'y engaged in gathering in supplies from the surrounding country, for which the secession portion of the inhabitants are being paid in specie. The Richmond Examiner of last Menday states that the Union forces, supposed to be under General Stoneman, recently destroyed the depot and made some captures at Wytheville, Va. on the Rast Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, moved some miles further eastward, and then retraced tooir steps, and were supposed to be moving on Saltville, that point so vital to the rebel stomach.

A small naval force on board the ganboats Cour de Leon and Mercury, of the Potomac flotilia, captured, on She 15th inst . in Coon river, thirty-one large boats and two scows which the rebels had collected there for the purpose of making a raid on Chesapeake Bay.

In the rebel House of Representatives on Saturday last Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, offered resolutions in favor of sending within the Union lines commissioners to treat with the representatives of the government at Washington for a restoration of peace. In reply to a question Mr. McMullen stated that Bishop Lay, who recently arwired in Richmond, had been assured by General Grant that any such commissioners would be allowed to pass through his lines.

In the Senate yesterday, the House bill taxing whisks y two doffars per gallon, on and after the 1st of January mext, was passed by a vote of twenty-two against tweive. A resolution requiring citizens of the District of Columbia to take an cath of allegiance to the government was adopted twenty four against ten. The consideration of the proposition to terminate the Canadian Reciprocity arcoutive session, a number of appointments were beefirmed, tecluding that of the gallant Farragut to be bondrmed, tockuling that of the gallant Farragut to be Vice Admiral. . In the House of Representatives the bill appropriating

\$93,000,000 to make up deficiencies was peased. A bill tax tobacco and its manufacture was referred to the ways and Means Committee. The same committee were tracted to inquire into the propriety of reducing or spending the duties on printing paper, and to report

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the brig Edwin Rowe, Captain Groserick, at this we have files of papers from British Guiana, dated at Demerara to the 2d of December. The prolongation

lants of the town, the supply of water falling. A num foreign ports. Thirteen persons died of yellow favor in Demorara during three months; but the disease had

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon and trapsacted a large amount of business. A message wa seceived from the Mayor, vetcing the resolution giving permission to John Matteson to erect a recruiting tent in hatham square, on the ground that it would obstruct the street, and that it was unwise to trust the recruiting business with any other than the Supervisors' comm

resolution appropriating two thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars to the Church of the Covenant, to enable it to pay an assessment. A resolution in favor of donating two thousand dollars to the Industrial School was concurred in. Two vetoes were received from the Mayor. He returned without his approval resolutions granting permission to recruiting agents to erect tents erner of Canal and West streets and in Chathan square. After discharging several committees from the further consideration of reports, the Board adjourned till Saturday, at one o'clock.

The Board of Education were in session last evening it there was little business of public interest transacted

Buzzy was accessed of passing counterfeit money, and was held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars.

The case of the alleged Henderson navy frauds was again yesterday before United States Commissioner Sti well, on a motion to increase the ball from twenty thou to increase the bail. Accordingly William Cullen Bryaut, of the Evening Post, and William A. Hall are still

Eight seamen from the American ship Mercury were charge of mutiny, in attempting the life of the captain. The l'russian extradition case was brought to a close ver up of the case by the counsel on both sides, reviewed the salient points of the evidence, decided in favor of the ex tradition of the prisoner, and ordered the necessary papers to be made out and forwarded to Washington. The charged, of which there are nineteen, is ten years' im

The Onduke Weed case was resumed vesterday morning in the trial term of the Supreme Court. General John C Fremont was placed on the stand early in the day, and gave very interesting and straightforward evidence The court rooms were densely crowded, despite heavy failing of snow and the general discomfort of a stormy day. Three or four other witnesses were ex amined in addition to the General, and on the whole th day's proceedings were characterized by a degree of interest in no way inferior to that exhibited on previous

tempted to kill a policeman on 'Change some months ago was mulcted in the sum of three thousand nine hundre dollars in the Supreme Court vesterday, before Judge five thousand bushels of corn which he had agreed t

of General Sessions on Tuesday for robbery, acquitted the accused. Judge Russel presided yesterday, in the absence of the Recorder. Margaret Reardon, indicted for larceny from the person in stealing one hundred and seventy-five dollars from the pocket of Ann Simon, of 201 couter street, on the 9th inst , pleaded guilty to the offence, and was sent to the State prison for two years. Peter Gaillard, jointly charged with Wm. Bell (who es caped) by John Ritten, with assaulting him and abstract-ing thirty-five dollars from his pocket, in a lager beer ainant was very much intoxicated at the time, and could not tell which of the men attacked him. There of the engagements of counsel, they were postpo

The city was visited by another snow sterm yesterday appearance, showering down quite heavily, and covering be ground in a few hours to the depth of about thre sipated both snow and bail. While the snow lasted severe people were rash enough to venture out in sleighs, but enjoyed themselves very peorly in the crowded parts of

invitation of a number of distinguished gentlemen, de livered an elequent address in the Brooklyn Academy of State. A committee was appointed to solicit subscrip tions for the suffering Tonnesseeans. Admiral Farragus promised to be present; but he falled to attend.

The General Committee of the Mercantile Library As the Librarian's room, to hear the reports of the variou few weeks the whole amount-sixty-two thousand dol

Two lads, of sixteen and nineteen years, named Robert Flynn and James Gorman, were yesterday committed or further examination, charged with having, on Tues day night. In Madison street, knocked down, beaten and Another youth, who it is alleged was equally

guilty, escaped arrest.

Officer Cole, of the Seventh precinct, was severely stabbed in the shoulder, on Tuesday night, by one of an association known as the Rutgers Club, who meet it Rutgers street, near Madison, and who, it is charged, are in the habit of congregating on the corners in that vici-None of the members were arrested.

George Brown, a colored porter, and Marcus Locia were yesterday locked up in the Tombs, the former charged with stealing at different times, from a Maidet ane store in which he was employed, five hundred dol lars' worth of opera glasses, and siterwards pawning redocming the glasses and selling them.

Two young men, name! James M. D.nald and John Ryan,

were yesterday committed for further examination charged with attempting to pass counterfeit five dollar bills purporting to have been issued by the Buffalo City

A fire early yesterday morning, in the ship chandlers stere 195 West street, destroyed and damaged property valued at fourteen hundred dollars, all of which was in

The Phillips Academy building, in Andover, Massachu setts, was burned down yesterday. The loss is about twenty thousand dollars, on the greater part of which

The large and costly court house at Muscatine, Iowa, was burned last Sunday morning. All the books, furni

ture, &c., in the building were saved in a damaged conwas firm, and, after opening at 222%, closed at 225%. Government securities were beavy.

The severe snow storm which prevailed yesterday added to the duluess which previously existed. In imported goods scarcely anything was done. In domestic roduce trade was slow and prices very irregular, and in many cases nominal. On 'Change the flour market was quiet and without decided change, while wheat was quiet and very irregular. Corn was also inactive, while oats were dull and drooping. Pork opened firmer, with a fair ternand, but closed dull and heavy. Beef was without decided change. Lard was steady in price, with a fair demand. Freights dull and heavy, while whiskey was

TURKEYS TO SHERMAN'S ARMY - CARRYING COALS TO NEW CASTLE.-The good news received from Sherman's army since its arrival in front of Savannah has led to the general impression that taking down a dinner of turkeys to his well fed soldiers, after their feastings for a month on the fat of the land in Georgia, would be like carrying coals to New Castle. Sherman's veterans say that the turkeys, chickens and eggs, geese and ducks of Georgia are very fine, in size and flavor, and were very abundant on their lines of march. This must be so; for the soil, climate and Indian corn of Georgia are admirably adapted for the raising of fowls. We congratulate the veterans of Sherman on the superior poultry which they enjoyed on their late holiday excursion, and likewise on the opportunities which they now command for luxuriating on turtle soup,

ovsters and fresh fish.

Hood is utterly grashed, has tost all his artiltery, twenty thousand men, and has to get his disorganized rout across a swollen river without bridges, and with an energetic and victorious foe at his heels. Thomas is master of the whole country from Nashville to the Gulf, between Macon and the Mussissippi; and in all that country it is not possible for the rebels to raise or concentrate a force that could resist him for an hour. In Georgia Sherman is now at the first of a series of operations that will divide the rebel territory on the Atlantic coast just as the opening of the Mississippi cut the original confederacy in two. And to this operation the rebel authorities are not able to offer any resistance.

Sherman will capture Savannah and the men that are in it. Then the enemy will have no armed force in that part of the country worthy of mention. Augusta will fall next, and no defence of it will be made. Sherman will then held the line of the Savannah river. This stream takes its rise in the mountains in the western extremity of North Carolina, and, as it empties into the Atlantic, it crosses entirely the strip of plain country that lies between the mountains and the sea, and forms a practical strategic line for the separation of the Gulf and Atlantic States. From this line Sherman can operate for the capture of Charleston, Columbus, Raleigh or any point between the Savannah and the James, and can, in any other way necessary, assist the operations against the rebel capital. And while Sherman initiates this grand scheme the Richmond rebels, seeing it all, and knowing that now is the time to strike against it, are utterly powerless to put any impediment in the way of the great soldier. They have not a man to hurl against Sherman, and can only look on and groan and curse.

Admiral Porter goes meantime to close up, apparently, a rebel port, and, as there is but one rebel port open, his destination is sufficiently obvious. We doubt not that he will deprive the rebellion of the last harbor that has enabled it to ge: supplies of war materiel and to keep an army on foot by means of purchases in Europe. It can hardly be premature to say that the last Enfield rifle for the rebel armies has been issued, and the last percussion cap that the rebel ordnance officers will ever get from England, Germany or France is now in their hands.

Outside of the trenches that protect Lee's army the confederacy has no military powerno army, no material of which to make an army, and no means to equip an army. Such is the military situation of the confederacy. Lee's one army is what is left of the power if lately boasted. And what does Lee's army do for it? It holds Richmond city, eats its rations, and stands still. The presence of Grant's army controls it, and it stands still and looks on unable to interfere, while the fate of the confederacy is decided at other points. Virginia was the frontier line of the confederacy, and that army held it. Meanwhile our armies have gone round and conquered the country, and Lee's army still stands there to defend the frontier. The frontier is all that is left, and Lee's army clings still tensciously to that shadow.

Lee's army has yet got to learn that there i nothing left of the confederacy but that frontier. Strenuous efforts are made to keep it in ignorance. All the wild lies of the Richmond papers are told for that purpose. So are those of the News in this city. The remarkable falsehoods of the latter sheet are printed purposely that it may be circulated in Richmond and in Lee's army, as "a Northern paper that says Hood has not been beaten." But the army will learn the truth in spite of all this, and so will Richmond and its citizens. And when Lee's army learns that is in Georgia with sixty thousand men, and when Richmond knows the result of the wild goose chase on which Davis started Hood, the reaction will be terrible against the rebellion, and especially against Davis. The grand rebellion will collapse like a big balloon with all the gas let out at once. So seen as what is left of the Southern people and the Southern armies come to know the real position of the confederacy, we shall see just what we see after our elections-it will be hard to find a man on the other side from that which wins. Our political struggles are conducted earnestly on both sides, and both sides are, until the last moment, perfectly confident of success. But as soon as the result is definitely known there is an instant acquiescence, and the minority is hardly heard of again. It will be the same now. So soon as the people shall know all, and shall see that we really have the power to put down resistance, resistance will cease, the rank and file will go away and go home, and the collapse will leave nothing but the leaders, accusing one another, and eager only to escape.

The Parting and Singular Meeting of Two Herald War Correspondents.

As an evidence of the rapidity of movement and great military strategy of Generals Sherman and Thomas is their late splendid achieve ments, as weil as to illustrate the fidelity and enterprise of two of the HERALD war correspondents, we will relate a few facts:-On the 11th of November last two of

our correspondents shook hands together in the city of Atlanta, wondering where and under what circumstances they would again meet. One accompanied Sherman, the other Thomas; one South, the other North. The one who went with Sherman participated in all the prominent events which marked that magnificent undertaking. He was present at the taking of towns, the sacking of treacherous villages, in fights with guerillas and rebel cavalry, at the capture of thousands of prisoners, negroes, horses, mules, forage, and witnessed the devastation which was spread through forty counties of the richest State within the Southern borders, on a line averaging sixty miles in width and three hundred in length, all the while living on the fat of the land. The devastation was terrible; but, as Sherman says, "war is a cruelty," and the rebels have been made to learn by himself that it is indeed. Our correspondent was present at the assault and capture of Fort McAllister on the 14th of December, only a little over four weeks from the time of Sherman's departure from Atlanta, and the date of his junction with General Foster on the scaboard. This representative of the HERALD left Hilton Head on the 18th of December, and arrived here yesterday, the 21st, in the Fulton, with a full budget of stirring intelligence.

The correspondent who accompanied General Thomas participated in the first fight with Hood

at Franklin, on the 30th of November, retired with our troops to Nashville, underwent the brief siege which Hood was crazy enough to lay before that city, advanced when Thomas again advanced, and when that peerless chieftain fell with such terrific force upon the rebel lines the HERALD war correspondent was in the melee. In the battle of Harpeth, on the 18th of December, the precise date when our correspondent with Sherman left Hilton Head, our representative with Thomas was taking notes of the unexampled rout of Hood's forces, horse, foot and artillery; and subsequently taking the Louisville cars, made his connections through, and reached the HERALD office yesterday morning, almost at the same moment that his confrere at Atlanta entered the building. Of course they shook hands again, and congratulated each other upon their fortunate escape from the many perils they had encountered in different sections of the country while upon similar errands.

The parting and the meeting, with the splendid budget of news each brings, furnish a striking instance of the enterprise of our unrivalled corps of army correspondents, and of their desire to serve the public as well as to sustain the bigh reputation of the KERALD for fresh and reliable intelligence.

The Opera.

The first presentation of Fra Dianole in this country at the Academy last night, with the Italian librate and the fresh pieces added by the composer, was an unqualifi uccess. The music has been so long familiar to the pub He that nothing need be said concerning it, except that the additional passages introduced by Auber appeared to meet with much favor from the audience, which was very large, fashionable and critical. The new duo, "To were very fresh and entirely in tone with the original music. The latter, indeed, was very brilliaut. The same occur in the first act. The opening aria for Zerlina in the second act is delicious; yet while it strikes the ear at second act is delicious; yet while it strikes the ear at once as not in exact harmony with the rest of the music, it is perhans the freshest of any of the new numbers with which the composer has ornamented his work. The whole of this act, which comprises the bed chamber scene, was given in a manner which called out repeated expressions of appliance. The artists were called before the curtain after every act. The encores were numerous, and upon the whole the apera was admirably produced and gave general satisfaction. The scenery in the first and third acts was most effectual, and entirely new. Pra Diacolo will be repeated on Friday night. To-night Don Sebastian will be given in Brooklyn.

)wens' representation of Solon Shingle will be marked in very positive manner, to night, at the Broadway a very positive manner, to hight, at the Broadway Theatre, by his performance in that character for the hundredth time. We have no doubt that old Solon will be as fresh as he was a hundred days ago, after enduring a term equal to the life of the Albany Legislature, and infinitely more satisfactory to the public. We understand that the holders of reserved seats for to-night will be presented with an excellent photograph of Solon Shingle.

CHARLES CELESTING SHERMAN, INPANT SON OF MA-J E GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN. Charles Celestine Sherman, infant son of Major General W. T. and Etlen E. Sherman, died at South Bend, Indiana, on Sunday, the 4th of December, at the age of five months and twenty-three days. He died of pur a short space of time, his little son Willie having aied in Memphis, Tennersee, about fourteen months ago, the Al-mighty in His mercy visiting his home and heart in their dearest and most tender points at a moment when his chivalrous course, gallant bearing and brilliant successes bim in his bereavement.

"Lady of the Angels," the property of the society at South Bend, of which his brother Willie was a member Mrs. Sherman having taxen up her residence in South Bend, for the purpose of being near her children, whom she is educating at Notre Dame and St. Mary's, the beautiful remains of the babe were immediately conveyed to St. Mary's Academy. They were appropriately received by a procession of "Children of the Holy Angels," with white vells and lighted candles, and were laid out in the parior of the academy, where the young ladies, belonging to the "Children of Mary," kept constant watch by day and night. The noble beed of the child was crowned with flowers, which flowed, like wavelets o' light, almost to the feet, and his mother, with touching propriety, placed a pain branch in the alabaster hand of the little one. A silver ornelfix stood at the bead, and lights were tept constantly bursing around aim. Surrounded with brilliancy and beenty, all who beheld him thought of him as a triumphant citizen of paradies.

On the Wednesday after his decease the touching rites of infant burial were performed by Very Rev Father Sorin, in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Notre Dame. The Right Rev. Bishop of Fort Wayne delivered an appropriate and excellent sermon, and the music of the choir, accompanied by a grand new organ just erected in the tiful remains of the babe were immediately

prease and occurrent serious, and the minist of the choir, accompanied by a grand new organ just erected in the church, was touching and beautiful. The procession was headed by the cross, with lights carried on each side, and followed by a long line of "Children of the Holy Angels" (listle boys who serve at the altar) in red cassocks and

white surplices
After these came the little coffin, covered with a pail of
embroidered white satin, a dove of gold in the centre,
it was home by four of the "Children of the Holy

It was borne by four of the "Children of the Holy Angels."

Next came Mrs. General Sherman, accompanied by the Superior of St. Mary's, a near relative, with the other members of the family, and Very Rov. Father Provincial, Rev. Father Carrier, the child's godfather, and Rev. Father Letourneau; then followed the pupils of St. Mary's and the people.

None forgot that the valiant General who is engaged in the perions defence of his country had never seen the fair bud which drooped so soon, and fervent prayers were offered both for his consolation and triu mph.

E. HOWLAND, UNITED STATES CONSUL AT PORT

E. HOWLAND, UNITED STATES CONSUL AT PORT ELIZABETH, C. G. H.

[From the Port Elizabeth (Cape of Good Hope) News, Oct. 15.]

The mail per Saxon brought the sad news of the untimely death of E. Howland, Esq., American Consul, than whom no man was more respected in this town. Mr. and Mrs. Howland were on a trip to Switzerland Mrs. H, had just stepped out on the balcony of the bouse where they were staying, when her busband, in the very act of cationing her against leaning over the rail, overbalanced himself, and fell with great violence on the rocks below. The height was but a few feet, but his head was severely injured, and, after four days suffering, Mr. Howland died. The deceased will be much missed here, and the sad event is made the more striking by the circumstance that he was expected to return to Port Elizabeth by the very steamer which brought the tidings of his death.

Funeral of Colonel Lucius M. Sargent. The funeral of Lieutenant Colonel Lucius M. Sargent, of the First cavalry, who was killed at the head of his regi-ment, in the recent movement of General Warren, took place to-day in St. John's church, Jamvica Plaina. The attendance was large, including Governor Andrews and staff, and the exercises were solemn and imposing.

Barine Affairs.

Bustime Affairs.

Bostow, Dec. 21, 1864

The schooner Arrow, of Salem, laden with lumber, was failen in with at 3 A. M. to day, twenty five miles from Thatcher's Island, abandoned, water-logged, and how stove in; her bow and salis were gone, which lends to a supposition that her crew had been taken off by some vessel. The wreck was towed into Golonester.

The steamers General Shepley, from Pertiand for Fortress Mource, and the Octavia, from Buston for New York, were in Provincetown barbor to day; also, the steamer Clarlon, from Wiscasset for New York—all detained by the storm.

The Weather.
Postians, Dec. 21—6 P. M.
It has been snowing all day, and is now blowing a treneudous gale. The weather is very thick.

Show to the depth of several mones has failed here to day and this evening. All the railroad trains are behind time. The storm continues quite heavy to-night. A snow storm of uccommon violence commenced a

The Blockade Runner Old Dominion at Halifax, Dec. 21, 1864.
The blockade runner Old Dominion, fitteen days from Wilmington, via Nageau, arrived here to day.

MORTALITY AT SEA. - The brig Emily Fisher, of Eastport. Captain Corning, arrived at this port yesterday from Miragoane. Three deaths occurred on the passage, viz:—On the 4th leat. George Grey, a samman, and native of Frankfort, Me. on 10th, Hugh Dovedin, second officer, and on the 13th Mrs Corning, the captain's wise—all from fever.

RICHMOND.

The Rebel General Robert E. Lee Beported Wounded.

In FRONT OF RICHMOND, Dec. 20-A. M. It is reported that General Robert E. Lee, commanding to robel forces, was wounded last Saturday in front of Petersburg. The nature or severity of the wound are no avouched, but a rebel deserter, to confirming the report to-day, says General Leo will not be able to report for duty again for some time to come. A deserter of stalwart proportions came within our lines yesterday morning and his apparent intelligence led me to place confidence n what he asserted.

The rebels, being without news from Sherman, owing to severance of railway connections between Savannah and Richmond, sought to supply the want by an intercepting of picket firing, after this manner:-Genera

cepting of picket firing, after this manner:—General Pickett, a rebel commanding a division on one of these fronts, ordered a company to attack our picket lines, and in the seeks to gobble a man who would be able to tell him some news. The plan failed, because the rebel decoy deserted to our lines and was my informant.

The lines have been quiet and are likely to so continue, the present weather being the arbiter.

All the deserters now concur in saying that for the future desertions from the rebel lines will be stupendous in numbers. The rebel leaders have exhausted every resource and deception upon the man, who now begin to see for themselves that their cause is utterly hopeloss, and they will take nobody's word as to the existence of any other possibilities or probabilities. They know that Mr. Lincoin is to be President for four years ensuing next 4th of March, and they see in this fact no auspice of their independence. In the same manber all the other delegive mirages carefully instituted for their wonderment and deception by the criminal leaders have faded away.

Fight of the Pickets in Front of Peters-

burg. Mr. WM. J. STARK'S DESPATCH HRADQUARTERS, EXPORE PETERSBURG, Dec. 19, 1864.
At about half-past two o'clock this morning a party of he enemy, not exceeding fifty men, taking advantage o the extreme darkness and a heavy fog, crept through a small ravine near the Boswell House, in front of our ines, and coming on to our vidette posts without creating for a short distance, and one man killed and a number

captured. The reserves hastened forward to the support of the posts, and the enemy were soon driven back and our line re-established.

The following is a list of casualties:— John Pratt, Co. B, Fifth New Hampshire.

John Fratt, Co. B, Fifth New Hampshire.

CAPTURED.

Charles Barrington, Co. F; Corporal — Hurley, Co. F;
Joseph Garland, Wm. Barnes, Juremiah Fisher, Co. B;
Corporal James H. Hannars, Frank Eist, James Gurley,
August Butler, Corporal Gilvany and John C. Collin, Co.
L—all of the Eighty first Fonnsylvania Volunteers.

Considerable movement of troops has been observed upon the robel right during the past few days, the nature of which has not yet transpired.

Ev Governor Hale, of New Hampshire, with several other civilians, of leaser note, visited the Second corps to-day. They were entertained by General Miles, commanding the First division, who escorted them along the lines.

Rebel Accounts

Rebel Accounts.

THE SHOTTED SALUTE IN GRANT'S ARMT ON THE

18TH INST.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 19.]

On the right of the Conlederate lines beyond the Appomattox the enemy fired this morning a shotted salute of thirty four guns. The salute was not continued along the lines of Chestrelied and Richmond, as on previous occasions. Deserters who came in later in the day say that the salute was in honor of a victory gained by Thomas over Head. Accounts of this will be found in other columns, taken from the enemy's journais of the 16th. The deserters aforesaid affirm that later news had been received in the Yankee camp greatly m gnifring the results, and claiming a victory in a renewal of the combat. All that we know about the affair comes from the enemy.

we know about the affair comes from the enemy.

THE NEGROES FLYING FROM RICHMOND.

[From the Biohmond Examiner, Dec. 19.]

An unusual number of negroes abelonded in the direction of the Yankee lines on Saturday night. Yesterday over a dozen cases were rep. rich to the police; in one instance a whole family of negroes, taking with them their owner's horse and wagon. It is not improbable that some undue influence has been brought to bear upon the negroes, and that their running away may be the result of the machinations of scoret Yankee agents in our mides.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Rebet Preparations to Oppose Burbridge

WHERLING, Dec. 21, 1864. It is said to be Pogram's brigade of Rosser's division thirers for the same in gold and silver. The qua ies they are gathering is reported to be tolerably large. The rebels are reported to have concentrated on the line of New river, with a view to checking the com-bined operations of Berbridge and Stoneman, as else-where the rivers and creeks are very high in South-westers Virginia.

Rebel Accounts.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 19.]

We have before us a number of brief telegrams from Dublin depot, on the Virginis and feanesace Railroad. They are contradictory in some points, but consistently represent—First, that the enemy has been in Wytheville and destroyed the depot; second, that they came some miles further east, and then turned back the way they came leaving Wytheville and are supposed to be

The Draft.

The Drast.

CIRCULAR MO. 109.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PAOYOST MARSHAI GENERAL AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECEITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN INVESION OF NEW YORK, New YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

The quotas for the districts in this dvision, under the call of the President of the United States, of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, will be sent to the provest marshais as soon as they can be completed.

The Acting Assistant Provest Marshai General directs the provest marshais to une every effort in their power to stimulate recruiting in their respective districts. For

Police Intelligence.

AN OFFICER STABBOD—"THE RUIGERS CLUB,"—There exists in the Seventh precinct an organization known as the "Rutgers Club," composed (according to official in prayed and desperate characters, whose chief busines nights seems to be to congregate on street corners where they mank females and abuse and beat any one who venthey must females and abuse and best any one who ventures to remonstrate with them concerning their various
misteeds. Late on Tuesday night Other Cole, of the
Seventh precinct, met several members of the Ruigers
Club conducting themselves in a disorderly manner, and
ordered them to disperse. This they peremptorily refused to do, and words ensuing one of them drew a kuile
with which he stabbed the efficer is the shoulder, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. The assailants
then took refuge in their club house, Rutgers street, near
Madisses, and as yet none of them have been arrested.
Captain Jameson, of the Seventh precinct, will probably
see that effectual measures towards the dispersion of the
dangerous crowd of outlaws are promptly taken. They
need looking after without delay, and should a descent
be made upon their headquarters it might result in an
important capture.

Personal Intelligence.

Major General W. F. Smith and lady and Col. Nicholas
Bowen and wife sailed for New Orleans yesterday in the
iteamship Morning Star. Evening Stock Exchange.

31	The same of the same	TT BUS	BRUAT, DOG. AL-O.OV F. M.
a	\$10000 U S 10 40's		400 abs Erie RR b3 8934
88	5000 do	10136	500 do 89%
a	25000 U 8 5-20's.new		200 do b3 89%
38	10000 do	10734	100 Hudson River RR 115%
24		1072	
н	10000 do83		100 do83 115%
9)			100 dob3 11514
W	50000 do	108	200 40 83 115 4 1
m	10000 do	108	100 do85 116%
ш	10900 do	108	200 do #5 115%
и	5000 U S 7-30's	1224	200 Reading RR 114%
3))	10000 do83		100 III Central RR., b3 126
B	10000 00	2000	100 III Central KK. 03 120
Н	5000 American gold.		100 do83 125%
п	20000 do	223 16	100 Mich South 83 71%
ö	10000 do	223 14	100 40 71%
я	20000 do	223 14	100 dob3 7116
3	10000 do	223	100 do b3 71 v
	10000 do	223	400 do 71%
и	10000 do		100 Pittsburg RR 99 14
8	10000 do		600 do83 99
23	10000 do		400 do b5 99
E)			000
o i	10000 do	223	200 do b3 99
ä	10000 do	223	100 Rock In RR 105%
8	10000 do	223	200 40 105%
n	6000 do	223	100 dob10 105%
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8		COLUMN TO MAKE THE PARTY OF THE	
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	200 do	90%	200 Fort Wayne RR 102
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	800 do	90	100 Quickstiver Mg., 95
н	100 dob3	90%	100 do 95
	100 40	90%	60 do 94%
g)	300 do	90	200 do b\$ 96%
	100 do	8034	BOOK AND THE RESERVED TO BE SEEN
		1 - 162	

THE SOUTH.

Important Speech of Mr. Foote in the Rebal Sanate.

Jeff. Davis Preparing a Grand Coup D'Etat.

Graphic Description of the Military Situation.

Feete Retires to Private Life in Disgust.

Peace Resolutions in the Rebel

Bishop Lay Asserts that General Grant will Receive Peace Commissioners.

Speech of Senator Foots on the Affairs of the Rebets.

In the rebst Senate, in the discussion of the Currency bill, the following melancholy ploture of the failing features of the confederacy was drawn by Mr. Foots, in withdrawing from that body:—
He said that in making this last effort to suctain our sinking surrency, and to supply the sinews of war to ear bleeding and suffering country, he had experienced feelings of anguish and chagrie which he had never been exclose of before. He saw much ground for despondency and apprenancion in every quarter. It this financial bill, said he, is defeated in the two houses of Congress, so edmirably digested as it is, I shall unterly despair of our cause. The character of the expedients resorted to for its defeat are unwise, unbecoming, unpatriotic, and not at all in harmony with the intrinsic dignity of this great struggle for independence and freedom. I confidently believe that if this bill shall become a law cur currency will be reformed, our whole financial system will be solided and made efficient for all the purposes of the pending war, our armies will be suspited with all things needful for their comfortable sussistence, and enabled to meet with success the invading itees new threatening us with ruin. If this measure shall be detected, I shall regard the war as virtually at at end; and all the generous hopes of our patriotic and much suffering count; men as crucily and criminally basic. The honorable gentlemen suppose it is safe at this perilem moment to indoigs in vain and visionary experiments upon the currency. If they regard the present as anti-able time for the utterance of such language as we have beard in this hall in the last forty-oigh hours, loosing manifestly to the wholesale repudiation of all our present experiments of the currency. If they regard the present as anti-able time for the utterance of such language as we have beard in this hall in the last forty-oigh hours, loosing manifestly to the wholesale repudiation of all our present our for the curren to be deferred a few days later. Hoos's are already met with a great disaster at Frankin, a my judgment, is fatally compromised. President terference is the cause of all these dire mis as it was of the result of the unfortunate of Murireaboro, and the still more disastrons. Missionary Ridge. Should Hood's army be destructed to the still more disastrons and start is but the properties of Should Hood's army be destructed. Missionary Ridge. Should Hood's army be destroyed an event which I fear is but too probable—and Shermas should come round to this vicinity in ships—which I do not doubt he now intends—what will be the fate of kips mond? Sir, is it under such circumstances that it is deemed unwise to throw unseemly obstructions in the way of passing an efficient financial bill? Is this the proper time to talk about repudiation, or the time to reduce a entertain all propositions looking to an honorable peace of think many in this House, who, perhaps, constitute majority; but so de not I think. Sir, I have spokes or my views frankly and explicitly; and now I wis to say to this House, that the course of event here and elsowhere, has been recently such that I shil deem it a duty which I owe alike to my character and to my priceiples, which I have herestofor eteadily maintained, to withdraw from this body altegether. I am a free man, and the representative of from men, and I do not know how to legislate in chains. will no longer be reponsible for measures adopted I recret session of this body which my whee understanding on demos. This, as I have already said, is perhaps the last time that I will address that body, a discuss the questions here under consideration. I sha withdraw to home sequentered spot, where I can enjoy little repose and freedom from taxation. If disturbed in my retreat by the hand of oppression I will reek i foreign climes that freedom and happiness which I can sider are denied to me here

Peace Discussion in the Robel House of Representatives.

Among the proceedings in the rebel House of Representatives, on Saturday, the 17th inst, were the follow-

ing:—
The question recurring upon the resolutions offered by
Mr. Barkadale as a substitute for those offered by Mr.
Turner, Mr. McMullen, who was entitled to the flour, offered the following resolution as a substitute for those
offered by Mr. Barkadale:—

whereas, according to the Declaration of Independence of the United States, and the constitution of the Confederate States, the people of each of said States, in their highest so croug capacity, have a right to alter, amend, or abolish the government under which they live, and establish such that the government under which they live, and establish such people of the several Centederate States have such proper to several Centederate States have such the people and government of the United States, for reasons which it is not needful here to state; and whereas, the people of the Confederate States have expanded and established a distinct government for the meeting and whoreas, because the people of the Confederate States have thus exercised their windoubted rights in this respect, have thus exercised their windoubted rights in this respect, the people and government of the United States have thus exercised their windoubted rights in this respect, the people and government of the United States have thus exercised their windoubted rights in this respect, the people and government of the United States have the second proposed to the content of the c there seems to be a difference of opinion on the part of the respective governments and persons as to which of the contenting parties is responsible for the commencement of the present war; therefore

Resolved, Tast while it is not expedient, and would be incompatible with the dignity of the Confederate States, to seed commissioners to Washington City for the purpose of securing a cessation of hostilities, yet it would be, in the judgment of this body, enimently proper that the House of Representatives of the Confederate States should despatch, without clearly of the Confederate States should despatch, without clearly of the Confederate States should despatch, without clear of the Confederate States should despatch, without all as may be appeared by the government of the Confederate States, in regard to all outsianting duestions of difference between the two governments and to argue if possible, upon the confederate in the considerable longth, urging the pointy and the propriety of the government proposing some terms of peace to the unbody, uncivilized, barbarous war, and thought that the government should exhaust all means consistent with its bonor for the attainment of a specify peace.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, said he would like to know of the gouteman from Virginia (Mr. McMullen) if he or any other member of the House had one into of information or intimation that propositions for peace to the entertained or even received by the United States government.

Mr. McMullim paid that he did have information of an entertained or even received by the United States government.

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be stopped.
Without Mr. McMullen' sconcinding his remarks the
morning hour expired, and the consideration of the sub-